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## ELEMENTARY

# HEBREW GRAMMAR, 

tables, reading exercises, and a vocabulary.

BY

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## PREFACE.

This brief Manual has been prepared with special reference to the wants of beginners. The essential facts of the language are concisely stated, without the incumbrance of minute details, which would confuse their minds and impede their progress, and which belong properly to a more advanced stage of study. The tabular form has been adopted to as great an extent as possible; in order to exhibit to the eye whatever is capable of such a mode of representation. The Reading Exercises, which are of the simplest kind, have been carefully selected with a view to illustrate the forms and uses of different parts of speech, and especially the various classes of perfect and imperfect verbs; and they are accompanied by a special Vocabulary.

It will, as is hoped, meet the wants of non-professional students who seek a general knowledge of this venerable and sacred tongue rather than a thorough acquaintance with it, and who might be repelled by a larger and more costly apparatus. It is sufficiently simple for private study as well as adapted for use in
schools and colleges where facilities are offered for $t$ acquisition of the Hebrew. The author will be rejoic if this humble volume should tend in any way to a mo extended familiarity with the original language of the C Testament among intelligent and liberally educated layme This elementary treatise may also serve as an int, duction to the author's larger Grammar (which is throug. out referred to by the letter $G$ ), or as an aid in revie ing its leading facts and principles. For this purpose, will be issued without the Tables and Reading Exercis

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## ELEMENTARY HEBREW GRAMMAR.

## ORTHOGRAPHY.

## § 1. The Letters.

Sounds in Hebrew are represented by letters and points. The number of the letters is twenty-two ; these are all consonants, and are written from right to left. See Table I, G. page. 3.

Seven of them have a twofold pronunciation, the distinction being made by an accompanying dot or point. Thus ב is $b l l$ or $v$, and $\exists b ; 2$ is $g h, a g ; 7 d l$ as $t h$ in the, $7 d$; 2 $k l h$ as the German $c h$ in $i c l l, ~ v ; פ p h$ or $f, \quad p ; \pi t h$ as in thin, mot. As, however, there are no sounds in English corresponding to $g h$ and $k l$, the aspiration of $a$ and $\nu$ is commonly neglected. The letter $\underset{~}{\text { w }}$ with a dot over its right arm has the sound of $s h$, and is called $s k i n$; it with a dot over its left arm is called $\sin$, and pronounced like $s$.
$\pi$ has a stronger sound than $\pi$ the simple $h$, and is accordingly represented by $l l l$.
s has no sound; it has been likened to the smooth breathing (') of the Greeks or the English silent $/ l$ in hour.
$\pm$ is a deep guttural which was always heard ; but it is so difficult of utterance by our organs that no attempt is made to reproduce it.

The forms middle of words; at the end of words the bottom stroke is bent downward, $\boldsymbol{T}, \boldsymbol{i}, 习, \boldsymbol{Y}$, or the letter closed up, $\square$.

## § 2. Thlieir Classification.

The letters may be divided, see Table II, G. p. 9,
First, with respect to the organs by which they are pronounced.

Secondly, into weak, medium, and strong. The weak consonants suffer or occasion frequent changes in the formation and inflection of words. The strong consonants are capable of entering without change into any combinations which analogy may require. Those of medium strength are neither so stable as the latter nor so feeble and fluctuating as the former.

Thirdly, into radicals and serviles. The former, which comprise just one-half of the alphabet, are only used in the roots or radical portions of words. The latter, though they may also enter into roots, are likewise employed in the inflection and derivation of words, in prefixes and in suffixes.

## § 3. The Vowel-Letters.

The vowels, when written at all, were originally represented by what are called the vowel-letters. Thus ' was used to signify not only $y$ but its cognates $\bar{\imath}$ and $\bar{e} ; ~ १ ~$ stood for $\bar{o}$ and $\bar{u}$; $x$ or $\bar{\pi}$ for $\bar{a}$ or its compounds $\bar{e}$ and $\bar{o}$.

The long vowels were, however, frequently omitted in writing, and left to be mentally supplied by the reader. This was almost always the case with the short vowels, except $e$, which might be represented by ${ }^{\circ}$ or $\pi$.

## § 4. Vowel-Points.

This scanty and ambiguous notation has been supplemented by nine vowel-points ; of these, three represent long, three short, and three doubtful, vowels.' See Table II, G. p. 15.

These are written under the letter after which they are pronounced, except two, viz., Hholem and Shurek.

Hholem is placed over the left edge of the letter to which it belongs. When followed by $\dot{v}$ or preceded by $\dot{v}$ it coincides with the diacritical point over the letter, e. g. משׁׂin

 pös.

Its presence in these cases can be ascertained by the following rule. If preceded by a letter without a vowel-sign, ש்
 be $s \bar{o}$ and $\dot{\psi} \dot{\psi} s l o \bar{o}$, except at the end of words.

Shurek is a dot in the bosom of the letter Vav, thus 7 . When there is a $u$ in the text the vowel $u$, whether long or short, is indicated by a single dot within it, and called Shurek ; in the absence of $\square$ it is indicated by three dots placed obliquely beneath the letter to which it belongs, and called Kibbuts.

## § 5. Quiescence of the Vowel-Letters.

When $x$ represent vowels, they are interpreted by the preceding or accompanying vowel-sign, that is to say, they denote the sound which it indicates. When they are consonants, but have lost their proper sound in that of a preceding vowel, they are said to quiesce in that vowel, and are termed quiescents.

These letters maintain their consonantal character in the body of words whenever they are followed by a vowel or a Sh'va, $\S 7$, or have a Daghesh-forte, $\$ 12$; for two vowels never come together in Hebrew, and Sh'va and Daghesh-
 v'luàyā, Eṇ? kiyyam.

At the end of words ${ }^{4}$ and ${ }^{7}$ are vowels whenever they are preceded by their homogeneous vowel-signs, ${ }^{\square}$ by $e$ or $\bar{\imath}$,
 gín gō.

Final $n$ is a vowel unless it has Mappik, $\$ 13$.
Final $\leqslant$ is either a vowel or a quiescent, whatever the




## §6. Quantity and Quality of Vowels.

As letters were rarely used to represent the short vowels, Shurek ( $\because$ ) and Hhirik with Yodh (.) are commonly long.

When ${ }^{1}$ and ${ }^{4}$ stand for their long homogeneous vowels, these latter are said to be written fully, e. g. לוֹp kōl, nion, מוnith; without these vowel-letters they are said to be


The vowels may be further distinguished into pure, $a, i$, $u$, and diphthongal, $e, o ; e$ being a combination of $a$ and $i$ or intermediate between them, and $o$ holding the same relation to $a$ and $u$.

## §7. Sli'va.

Sh'vā - is placed under vowelless consonants to indicate the absence of a vowel. At the end of words, however, it is omitted unless the last letter is $\mathbf{T}$, or is immediately preceded by another vowelless letter, or is doubled by the point called Daghesh-forte, § 12.

Sh'va is silent at the end of syllables, but vocal at the beginning, where a slight sound as of $e$ in given is always introduced between concurring consonants,

Besides simple Sh'va, which has just been explained, there are three compound Sh'vas, used chiefly with the gutturals, see Table II, G. p. 21. These represent brief transition sounds, more distinctly assimilated to one of the short vowels $\breve{u}, \check{c}$, or $\breve{0}$.

## § 8. Pattalli-furtive.

Pattahh-furtive $=$ is an extremely short $a$, and is pronounced before the letter under which it is written. It occurs with $y, \pi$ or the consonantal $\pi$ at the end of words, when preceded by a vowel other than $a$, or followed by another vowelless consonant,

## § 9. Syllables.

Two vowels can never come together in the same word in Hebrew without an intervening consonant, and hence there can never be more than one vowel in the same syllable.

Every syllable except initial $\urcorner$ must begin with a consonant, and may begin with two, but never with more than two.

Hence, when two vowelless consonants concur at the beginning of a syllable, the first will receive a short vowel. This is commonly Hhirik ; but if one of the consonants had a compound Sh'va, the vowel corresponding will be inserted; or if a vowel has been rejected, the new vowel may be conformed to it.

Syllables ending with a vowel are called simple ; those ending with a consonant, or, as is possible at the close of a word, with two consonants, are said to be mixed.

As Pattahh-furtive and the vocal Sh'vas, whether simple or compound, are not vowels, but involuntary transition sounds, they, with the consonants under which they stand, cannot form syllables, but are attached to that of the preceding or following vowel ; thus,

Unaccented simple syllables always contain long vowels, and unaccented mixed syllables short vowels. But an accented syllable, whether simple or mixed, may contain indifferently a long or a short vowel. Accordingly, if for any
reason a mixed syllable becomes simple, its vowel is ordinarily lengthened ; and if a simple syllable becomes mixed, or a long mixed syllable loses its accent, its vowel is ordinarily shortened.

When the same consonant performs the twofold office of completing one syllable and beginning the next, the first is neither simple nor mixed, but is what may be called an intermediate syllable. Its vowel is short, as though it were a mixed syllable, and yet the consonant is attached to what follows as though it were simple. Consonants which stand in this equivocal relation are mostly such as remain single when analogy would require them to be doubled, or have a vocal Sh'va or a vowel when they might be expected to have a silent Sh'va.

## §10. Kamets and Kamets-Hhatuph.

Kamets $\bar{a}$ and Kamets-Hhatuph $\check{o}$ are both represented by the same sign (. ), but may be distinguished by the following rules.

1. In an accented syllable, whether simple or mixed, and in an unaccented simple syllable, it is Kamets; in an unaccented mixed syllable it is Kamets-Hhatuph.
2. Before a letter with simple Sh'va the distinction is mostly made by Methegh ; without Methegh it is always Kamets-Hhatuph, with it commonly Kamets.
3. Before a guttural with Hhateph-Kamets or KametsHhatuph it is frequently $\check{o}$, though accompanied by Methegh.
4. Sometimes it can only be decided by the etymology. If the vowel be derived from Hholem, or the grammatical form requires an $o$ or a short vowel, it is Kamets-Hhatuph; but if it be derived from Pattahh, or the form requires an $a$, or a long vowel, it is Kamets.

## § 11. Daglesh-lene.

Daghesh-lene is a point inserted in the six letters ת ת ת כ the loss of their aspiration, $\$ 1$. These letters retain their aspiration only when immediately preceded by a vowel or vocal Sh'va; and consequently always receive Daghesh-lene after a vowelless consonant or after a pause, i.e. at the beginning of a verse, or preceded by a word which has a disjunctive accent.

## § 12. Daghesh-forte.

Daghesh-forte is a point inserted in the bosom of a letter to show that it is to be doubled; thus 卵品 vayyinmazal. It is never found in the gutturals $x \rightarrow \pi$ and rarely in 7 .

A point in one of the aspirates is Daghesh-forte if a vowel precedes, otherwise it is Daghesh-lene. The aspirates when doubled likewise lose their aspiration.

A point in Vav is Daghesh-forte if a vowel precedes; otherwise it is Shurek.

Daghesh-forte is sometimes inserted for euphony. When the first letter of a word is doubled in order to link it with the final vowel of the word preceding, it is called Dagheshforte Conjunctive.

Daghesh-forte is frequently omitted from a vowelless letter, whether in the middle or at the end of words. In the former case the following Sh'va generally remains vocal.

## § 13. Mappīk'.

Mappik is a point inserted in a final He to denote that it


## §14. Rāplé.

Raphe is a small horizontal stroke placed over a letter. and denotes the opposite of Daghesh-lene, Daghesh-forte, or Mappik, as the case may be: livvās'dluāhl.

## § 15. Accents.

An accent is written upon every word, with the twofold design of marking its tone-syllable and of indicating its relation to other words in the sentence.

Accents are either disjunctives or conjunctives, see XIX, G. pp. 36, 37. The former indicate that the word upon which they are placed is more or less separated from those that follow ; the latter that it is connected with what follows.

The place of the accent is either over or under the letter preceding the tone-vowel, with the exception of the prepositives (marked prep. in the table), which always accompany the initial letter of the word, and the postpositives (marked postp.), which stand upon its final letter.

Silluk has the same form as Methegh; but the former invariably stands on the tone-syllable of the last word in the verse, while Methegh is never written under a tone-syllable. Pashta is likewise distinguished from Kadhma, and Y'thibh from Mahpakh, only by their position.

In the poetical books, Job, Psalms, and Proverbs, a different system of accentuation prevails from that which is in use in the rest of the Old Testament.

## § 16. Position of the Accent.

The accent always falls either upon the ultimate or penultimate syllable, and is governed by the following rules:

1. In their uninflected state all words, whether primitive or derivative, are accented on the ultimate,

But Segholate words and forms, that is, such as have an unessential vowel in the ultimate, inserted to soften the harshness of concurring consonants, are accented on the penulti-

2. If the word receive an addition at the end consisting of a vowel or beginning with one, this will attract the accent to itself or to its initial vowel, חֲרָגׂׂ , דְבָּלִים.

Exceptions.-a. Suffixes added to the 3 fem. preterite of verbs, paragogic vowels $\pi_{v}, \pi_{v}$ and ${ }^{\prime}$., when they do not cause the
 ห่ากำ.
3. When a simple syllable is attached to a word either directly or by means of a union vowel, the accent is given to


The suffix ${ }^{7}$ follows the general rule, when preceded by a vowel, or attached to the 3 fem. preterite of verbs;

4. A consonant appended to a long final vowel draws the accent to the ultimate, יְימוּרמוּך ,יָמוֹתוּ.
5. Appended mixed syllables always receive the accent,

6. The only prefixes which affect the position of the accent are the Vav Conversive of the future, which draws it back from a mixed ultimate to a simple penult, ריָּ the Vav Conversive of the preterite, which throws it forward from the penult to the ultimate, רָּרָּרָ.

## §17. Recession of the Accent.

A conjunctive is frequently removed from the ultimate to the penult, if a disjunctive immediately follows, whether upon
 1:5.

## §18. Pause Accents.

The greater disjunctives, which mark the limits of clauses and sections, are called pause accents.

These sometimes stand upon the penult in words ordi-
 upon the ultimate in place of the penult,

They also occasion certain vowel changes, viz., they

2. Restore vowels dropped in inflection, דָּ

4. Change compound Sh'va to the corresponding long


## § 19. Consecution of Accents.

The last word in every verse receives Silluk, and is followed by two dots vertically placed (:) called Soph Pasuk (i. e. end of the verse).

If the verse consists of two clauses, the last word of the first clause is marked by Athnahh. If of three clauses, which is the greatest number that any verse can contain, the first is limited by Segholta, the second by Athnahh, and the last by Silluk.

These clauses are divided into sections, if necessary, by one or more of the disjunctives, Zakeph Katon, Zakeph Gadhol, R'bhi', Pazer, and T'lisha G'dhola.

In the sections thus created the accents are disposed relatively to the disjunctive which marks its close, see XX, G. p. 48.

Each disjunctive of the first class is regularly preceded by one conjunctive and a disjunctive of the second class; disjunctives of the second class by two conjunctives and a disjunctive of the third class ; disjunctives of the third class by three conjunctives and a disjunctive of the fourth class;
and disjunctives of the fourth class by four or more conjunctives.

The trains of accents thus formed are adapted to sections of different length and character by omitting such of the Conjunctives and more rarely by repeating such of the Disjunctives, as the mutual relations of the words may seem to require, and breaking off the series whenever all the words in the section have been supplied.

## §20. Malkkph.

Makkēph ( ${ }^{-}$) is used to connect words. Monosyllabic particles especially are frequently thus linked with the suc-


Where two or more words are united in this manner the last only has an accent. Hence a long mixed syllable, followed by Makkeph, must be shortened, the secondary accent Methegh, אָין־יִיְאַּת.

## § 21. Methegh.

Methegh ( $T$ ) represents a minor stress of the voice, which usually falls upon the second syllable before the accent, and again upon the fourth, if the word have so many, -ירֶּ

If the syllable, which should receive it, is mixed, it may be given in preference to an antecedent simple syllable; or if none such precede, it may be omitted altogether.

It is always given to simple syllables, followed by a vocal
 pound Sh'va, or a vowel which has arisen from compound
 ple,

The place of Methegh is often supplied by an accent chosen agreeably to the laws of consecution, צָּקחקְמֶּם .

## § 22. K'ri and $K^{\prime}$ 'thibh.

1. $\mathrm{K}^{\prime}{ }^{1} \overline{1}(\mathrm{read})$ is the technical name of a marginal reading in the Hebrew Bible, which is sanctioned by tradition as a substitute for the corresponding reading in the text, or the K'thībh (written). The vowels of the K'rī are connected with the letters of the text and a reference made to the mar gin where the letters of the former may be found.
2. If a given word is to be omitted in reading, it is left unpointed, and the note כתיב ולא קרי written but not read, placed in the margin. If, on the other hand, a word is to be supplied, its vowels are inserted in the text, and the letters placed in the margin with the note, קרי ולא כתיב read but not written.
3. In some words of frequent occurrence, a different reading is suggested by the points alone, without a marginal explanation. Thus the sacred name יהוה, which the Jews have a superstitious dread of pronouncing, is read by them as if it were , יְהּה , unless these two names stand in immediate connection,
 so the pronoun חִיה is read

## ETYMOLOGY.

## § 23. Pronouns.

The Hebrew pronouns are personal, demonstrative, relative, and interrogative or indefinite, see III, G. pp. 95-100.

When the personal pronouns stand in a relation of dependence to verbs, nouns, and particles, they are appended to them in abbreviated forms called the pronominal suffixes.

The personal pronoun of the third person המה is used for the remote demonstrative that.

The vowel of the interrogative טָָה varies with the first letter of the following word, see XVIII, G. pp. 99, 100.

In a few instances its vowel-letter is dropped, and it is

§ 24. Verbs.

Hebrew verbs have seven different forms, called species, or conjugations, which represent as many modifications of the verbal idea, see III, G. pp. 100, 109.

The first of these species is called Kal light, because in it no other than the three radical letters appear, and these only in their single power. The names of the other species are derived from to do, the form assumed by this verb in each species serving as its designation.

To each of these species belong a preterite and future, two forms of the infinitive called respectively the absolute and the construct, a participle, and, except to the Pual and Hophal which as pure passives cannot express a command, an imperative. The Kal alone has two participles.

Verbs are called perfect when they conform throughout
to the standard inflection, see IV, G. pp. 114, 115 ; and in perfect when they are compelled to deviate from it by tl presence of a weak letter or some other peculiarity in $t l$ root.

The vowel of the second radical in the Kal preterite c perfect verbs is commonly Pattahh, sometimes Tsere or Hhe lem ; in the Kal future and imperative it is commonly Hhe lem, though it is sometimes Pattahh. Such as have Tsere, Hholem in the preterite regularly take Pattahh in the futu and imperative.

Tav of the prefixed $n$ in Hithpael is transposed wit the first radical of the verb, if it be one of the sibilants 0 ,
 $\vartheta$; with $\tau, v$ or $\Omega$, and occasionally with other letters, the is assimilated to the first radical and united with it by D


## § 25. Peculiar Forms.

When the last radical is $n$ or 2 , it is united by $D$. ghesh-forte with personal endings beginning with the sam letter.

The vowel-letter $n$ may be added to the 2 masc. sing. c the preterite and dropped from the fem. plurals of the futur and imperative.

Final $\boldsymbol{\tau}$ is sometimes added to $\bar{u}$ of the preterite, and $t$ $\bar{u}$ and $\bar{\imath}$ of the future.

The Kal construct infinitive in a few instances has Pa



The Niphal absolute infinitive may be either בְיְטטל .

A few verbs have Pattahh or Seghol as the vowel of the second radical in the Piel preterite ; Pattahh also occurs i the Hithpael.

Pual sometimes has Kamets-Hhatuph and Hophal Kibbuts in the first syllable.

## §26. Paragogic and Apocopated Future and Imperative.

1. The vowel $n_{\Gamma}$ is appended to the first person of the future, and, in a very few instances, to the third person singular, to express desire or determination, or let us break. This is called the paragogic or cohortative future.
2. The apocopated or jussive future is a shortened form of the second or third persons singular and expresses a wish or command, or with a negative dissuasion or prohibition. In perfect verbs it is distinguished from the simple future only in the Hiphil species, in which the ${ }^{4}$. of the ultimate is
 thou.
3. Paragogic $n_{\tau}$ is sometimes appended to the masculine singular of the imperative, softening the command into an entreaty or expression of desire, lear!

## §27. Vav Conversive.

Vav Conversive is a modification of the copulative 9 and, and is so called because it has, in certain cases, the remarkable effect of converting the future into a preterite and the preterite into a future.

Vav Conversive prefixed to the future takes Pattahh fotlowed by Daghesh-forte in the next letter. If this be Yorth with Sh'va, Daghesh is usually omitted. Before $\mathbb{x}$ of the first person, which cannot receive Daghesh, Pattahh is lengthened to Kamets. The verb commonly suffers the same change as in the apocopated future, $\$ 26.2$, and in the first person sometimes has paragogic $n_{\text {. }}$.

Vav Conversive prefixed to the preterite has the same pointing with Vav Conjunctive, see XVIII, G. p. 262.

For the influence of Yav Conversive on the accent, see § 16.6.

## § 28. Verbs witll Suffixes.

The personal pronouns are frequently suffixed to the verbs of which they are the object.

The suffixes are joined directly to those verbal forms which end in a vowel ; those forms which end in a consonant insert before $\uparrow$, כֶֶ and vocal Sh'va, and before the remaining suffixes a full vowel, which, in the preterite, is mostly $a$, and, in the future and imperative, mostly $e$.

Nun epenthetic is sometimes inserted between the future of the verb and the suffix, particularly in emphatic and pausal forms.

The suffixes are given in Table III, G. (folded leaf), both in their primary forms, and as modified by the union vowels and Nun epenthetic. Various parts of the verb in connection with suffixes are shown in Table V, G. pp. 138, 139.

The first and second persons of the verb do not receive suffixes of the same person with themselves.

## § 29. Imperfect Verbs.

Imperfect Verbs depart more or less from the standard inflection, as the nature of their radicals may require. They are of three classes, viz.:
I. Guttural verbs, or those which have a guttural letter in the root.
II. Contracted verbs, two of whose radicals are in certain cases contracted into one.
III. Quiescent verbs, or those which have a quiescent or vowel-letter in the root.

There are three kinds of guttural verbs :

1. Pe Guttural verbs, or those whose first radical is a guttural.
2. Ayin Guttural verbs, or those whose second radical is a guttural.
3. Lamedh Guttural verbs, or those whose third radical is a guttural.

There are two kinds of contracted rerbs :

1. Pe Nun verbs, or those whose first radical is Nun.
2. Ayin Doubled verbs, or those whose second and third radicals are alike.

There are four kinds of quiescent verbs :

1. Pe Yodh verbs, or those whose first radical is Yodh.
2. Ayin Vav and Ayin Yodh verbs, or those whose second radical is Vav or Yodh.
3. Lamedh Aleph verbs, or those whose third radical is Aleph.
4. Lamedh He verbs, or those in which He takes the place of the third radical.

These names, like those of the verbal species, $\$ 24$, are derived from the verb to do a Pe Guttural verb is one which has a guttural in that place which Pe occupies in in that is, as its first radical ; and so with the rest.

## § 30. Guttural Verbs.

Gutturals have the four following peculiarities :

1. They prefer the vowel Pattahl.
2. They receive Pattahh-furtive.
3. They take compound in preference to simple Sh'va.
4. They do not admit Daghesh-forte.

Resh shares the last peculiarity, but partakes of the others only in a very limited degree.

## §31. Pe Guttural Verbs, see VI, G. pp. 147, 148.

Hhirik of the preformative is changed to Pattanh or is ghol; to the latter chiefly in those parts or tenses in whi the second radical has prevailingly $a$.

For simple Sh'va the guttural takes compound, eith Hhateph-Pattahh, or a Hhateph conformed to the precedit. short vowel. Before a vowelless letter this compound $\mathrm{Sh}^{\prime}$ '] becomes a short vowel in an intermediate syllable.

Upon the omission of Daghesh-forte in the infinitive $f$ ture and imperative Niphal, the preceding Hhirik is lengt ened to Tsere.

A few verbs, whose first radical is $x$, receive Hholem the first syllable of the Kal future, the second vowel beis Pattahh or Tsere. This is called the Pe Aleph (*) mode inflection.

## § 32. Ayin Guttural Verbs, see VII, G. p. 155.

The vowel following the guttural is converted into P tahh in the future and imperative Kal and in the femini plurals of the future and imperative in the other species.

When the second radical should receive simple Sh'va takes Hhateph-Pattahh instead; and to this the new vor formed from Sh'va in the feminine singular and mascul plural of the imperative is assimilated.

Daghesh-forte is always omitted from the second radi in Piel, Pual, and Hithpael, in which case the preced vowel may remain short in an intermediate syllable, or H rik may be lengthened to Tsere, Pattahh to Kamets, Kibbuts to Hholem.

## § 33．Lamedlh Guttural Verbs，see VIII，G．p． 160.

The vowel preceding the third radical becomes Pattahh a the future and imperative Kal and in the feminine plurals $f$ the future and imperative in the other species．

Tsere preceding the third radical may either be changed o Pattahh or retained ；in the latter case，the guttural takes ＇attahh－furtive．

Hhirik，Hholem（of the infinitive），and Shurek suffer no hange before the final guttural which receives a Pattahh－ artive．

The guttural retains the simple Sh＇va of the perfect verb efore personal terminations beginning with a consonant， lough compound Sh＇va is used before suffixes．

When，however，a personal affix consists of a single vow－ lless letter，as in the second feminine singular of the pre－ rrite，the guttural receives a Pattahh－furtive．

$$
\text { § 34. Pe Nun (ゴロ) Verbs, see IX, G. p. } 164 .
$$

Nun，as the first radical of verbs，has two peculiarities， iz．：

1．At the end of syllables it is commonly assimilated to ie following consonant，the two letters being written as one， id the doubling indicated by Daghesh－forte．In the Ho－ hal Kamets－Hhatuph becomes Kibbuts before the doubled tter．
2．In the Kai imperative with Pattahh it is frequently ropped，its sound being easily lost at the beginning of a syl－ ble when it is without a vowel．A like rejection occurs in e Kal infinitive construct of a few verbs，the abbreviation ing in this case compensated by adding the feminine ter－ ination $ת$ ．
צַמַן assimilates its last as well as its first radical．
家 has the peculiarities of Pe Nun verbs．

## §35．Ayin Doubled（ジェ）Verbs，see X，G．pp．170， 171.

In the Kal，Niphal，Hiphil，and Hophal the repetition of the same sound is avoided by uniting the two similar radi－ cals and giving the intervening vowel to the previous letter，


In the Kal this contraction is optional in the preterite； it is rare in the infinitive absolute though usual in the con－ struct，and it never occurs in the participles．With these exceptions it is universal in the species already named．

This contraction produces certain changes both in the vowel，which is thrown back，and in that of the preceding syllable．

1．When the first radical has a vowel（pretonic Kamets） this is simply displaced by the vowel of the second radical，


2．When the first radical ends a mixed syllable，this will become simple upon the shifting of the vowel from the second radical to the first．Then a Daghesh－forte may be given to the first radical in order to preserve the preceding short vowel，or the preformative may take the simplest of the long vowels $\bar{a}$ ，or its previous vowel may be lengthened from Hhirik to Tsere，Pattahh to Kamets，and Kamets－Hhatuph


3．The vowel，which has been thrown back，is com－ pressed as vowels usually are before two consonants．Thus

 （1nnennen

Although the letter，into which the second and third radicals have been contracted，represents two consonants，the doubling cannot be made to appear at the end of the word． But，

1．When in the course of inflection a vowel is added，the letter receives Daghesh－forte and the preceding vowel，even
where it would be dropped in perfect verbs, is retained to make the doubling possible, and hence preserves its accent,

2. Upon the addition of a personal ending which begins with a consonant, the utterance of the doubled letter is aided by inserting $\bar{o}$ (i) in the preterite, and $e\left({ }_{y}\right)$ in the future. By the dissyllabic appendage thus formed the accent is carried forward, and the previous part of the word is shortened
 .
3. When, by the operation of a rule already given, the first radical has been doubled, the reduplication of the last radical is frequently omitted in order to relieve the word of


The Piel, Pual, and Hithpael sometimes preserve the perfect forms, sometimes reduplicate the contracted root, as
 gether and insert the long vowel Hholem after the first radi-


In the Kal and Hiphil futures, when the penult is a simple syllable, the accent is drawn back by Vav Conversive and


## §36. Pe Yodll (פי) Verbs, see XII, G. p. 179.

The first radical is mostly Yodh at the beginning, and Vav at the close, of a syllable.

In the Kal future, if Yodh be retained it will quiesce in and prolong the previous Hhirik, and the second radical will take Pattahh, e. g. יירַּ ; ; if the first radical be rejected the previous Hhirik is commonly lengthened to Tsere, יֵּ, the Pattahh of the second syllable being sometimes changed to Tsere to correspond with it, יֵיֵּב ; in a few instances Hhirik is preserved by giving Daghesh-forte to the second radical as in Pe Nun verbs, יִ י י

Those verbs which reject Yodh in the Kal future，reject it likewise in the imperative and infinitive construct，the infini－ tive being prolonged as in Pe Nun verbs by the feminine termination．

In the Niphal preterite and participle，Vav quiesces in its homogeneous vowel Hholem ；in the infinitive，future，and imperative，where it is doubled，it retains its consonantal character．

In the Hiphil，Vav quiesces in Hholem；a few verbs have
 first radical is dropped and the preceding short vowel is pre－


In the Hophal，Vav quiesces in Shurek；occasionally the short vowel is preserved and Daghesh inserted in the second radical，

In the Hithpael the first radical is commonly Yodh，but a few verbs have Vav．

> §37. Ayin Vav (ジ) and Ayin Yodlı (ジ) Verbs, see XI, G. pp. 186, 187.

1．The quiescent may be rejected and its vowel given to the preceding radical．So in the Kal preterite ： where $\bar{a}$ is in partial compensation for the contraction，
 participial form being superseded by that of another verbal derivative．Hiphil and Hophal ：יָּקִים ，הִקְיְּים for
 longed in a simple syllable．

2．Or it may be converted into its homogeneous vowel
 simplest of the long vowels， $\bar{u} ; u$ combined with a preceding or accompanying $a$ forms $\bar{o}$ ，Kal abs．infin．$\quad$ םip $=k \bar{u} \bar{u} m$ ， Niphal

3．In the first and second persons of the Niphal and Hiphil preterites， $\bar{o}$（ ${ }^{i}$ ）is inserted before the affixed termina－
tions，and sometimes $\breve{c}$（ 9 ）in the feminine plurals of the Kal future．In the Niphal preterite，when the inserted $i$ receives the accent，the preceding $i$ is for euphony changed to 7 ．

4．In the Kal and Hiphil species the apocopated future takes $\bar{o}$ and $\bar{e}$ in distinction from the ordinary future，which
 drawn back to the simple penult，and the vowel of the last


In the Piel，Pual，and Hithpael，the form of perfect verbs is rarely adopted，the second radical appearing as 7 ，e．g．y．y， or as ${ }^{7}$ ，e．g．${ }^{\text {P．}}$ ．

Commonly the third radical is reduplicated instead of the second，which then quiesces in Hholem，Pi．pip，Pu．


Sometimes the quiescent letter is omitted from the root， and the resulting biliteral is reduplicated， Pi ．כָּלְַּּלּל

## § 33．Lamedlh Aleph（ボ3）Verbs，see XIII，G．p． 193.

Aleph，as the third radical of verbs，retains its consonantal character only when it stands at the beginning of a syllable．

At the end of the word it invariably quiesces in the preceding vowel，and if this be Pattahh，it is lengthened to Kamets；so always in the Kal future and imperative，where $\mathbb{x}$ as a guttural requires $a$ ，יִמְּמַּה א

Before syllabic affixes $x$ quiesces in Kamets in the Kal preterite מָּזָּ，except in those words which have Tsere as their proper vowel，תָּ יָ．．In the preterites of the derivative species it quiesces in Tsere，and in all futures and impera－ tives in Seghol．
\＄39．Lamedlh He（r゙ל）Verbs，see XIV，G．pp．198， 199.
The third radical，which is Yodh or Vav，does not appear at the end of the word except in the Kal passive participle
mbibi ; in all other cases it is rejected or softened, the resulting vowel termination being usually expressed by the letter $n$.

The various preterites end in $\Gamma_{r}$.
The futures and participles in $\Gamma_{\nabla}$.
The imperatives in $\boldsymbol{n}$..
The absolute infinitives in $\boldsymbol{\pi}$ or $\boldsymbol{n}_{\text {. }}$.
The construct infinitives have the feminine ending ni.
Before personal endings beginning with a vowel, the last radical (though occasionally retained in prolonged and pausal
 antecedent consonant,

Before personal endings beginning with a consonant the radical ${ }^{n}$ remains and quiesces in either . Hhirik or Tsere in the preterites and in Seghol in the futures and imperatives.

The third person feminine of the preterites retains the primary characteristic $\Omega_{r}$, $\boldsymbol{n}_{\text {, }}^{\text {, which }}$ is commonly softened by an appended $\mathrm{n}_{\mathrm{r}}$, ก

Forms not augmented by personal endings lose their final
 3 fem. takes its simple form, e. g. .

The final vowel $r_{v}$ is rejected from the futures when apocopated, or when preceded by Vav Conversive, e. g. 2n?, from resulting in the Kal and Hiphil is commonly relieved by in-



The final vowel $n$. is sometimes rejected from the imperative in the Piel, Hiphil, and Hithpael species, e. g. for




## §40. Doubly Imperfect Verls.

Verbs which have two weak letters in the root, or which are so constituted as to belong to two different classes of im-
perfect verbs, commonly exhibit the pecaliarities of both, unless they interfere with or limit one another. Thus, a verb which is both $\times$ "פ and digms, the former in its first, and the latter in its second syllable. But in verbs which are both $\boldsymbol{i}^{\prime \prime}$ and $\pi^{\prime \prime \prime}$, the 7 is invariably treated as a perfect consonant, and the rib peculiarities are alone preserved.

## §41. Unusual Forms.

Verbs belonging to one class of imperfect verbs occasionally adopt forms from another and closely related class.
 with an ע゙ form, or vice versá.

A few verbs of different classes adopt the peculiar yor " modes of forming the Piel, Pual, and Hithpael, inserting the vowel $\bar{o}$ instead of the usual reduplication, e. g.






A very few instances occur of what may be called compound species ; thus, Niphal of Pual


## §42. Quadriliteral Verbs.

The number of quadriliteral verbs is very small. Some adopt the vowels and inflections of the Piel and Pual species, while others follow the Hiphil.

## Nouns.

§43. Gender and Number.
Nouns in Hebrew are of two genders, masculine and feminine. The masculine has no characteristic termination; the feminine ends in $n_{r}$ or $\Omega$.

There are three numbers, the singular, dual, and plural.
The plural of masculine nouns ends in ים., or more rarely $\zeta$., and that of feminine nouns in תi.

It is to be observed, however, that a number of feminine nouns lack the characteristic ending in the singular. Also that some masculine nouns take $n i$ in the plural, some feminines take ים., and some of each gender take indifferently ים. or ni.

The dual is restricted for the most part to the names of objects occurring in pairs. It ends in י.. in nouns of both genders.
§44. Feminine, Dual, and Plural, see XV, G. pp. 246, 247.

The following changes result from appending these terminations to nouns.
I. The feminine ending $n$.

1. If the ultimate is simple there is no change.
2. If the ultimate is mixed, a Segholate form is adopted, i. e. an unaccented Seghol, or, if the last letter be a guttural, Pattahh is inserted before the termination.
II. The feminine $\pi_{\tau}$, the plural . or $n i$, and the dual $\square$ ?.,

In a mixed ultimate,

1. Tsere is rejected except from monosyllables, or when the preceding vowel is a pretonic Kamets. Other vowels suffer no change.
2. The final letter is doubled in nouns from cortracted roots, in those in which consonants concurring at the end have coalesced, and in a few others.
3. Segholates, i. e. nouns with an unaccented vowel in the ultimate, resume their primary monosyllabic form before the feminine ending $\Gamma_{v}$; in the plural, and occasionally in the dual, they receive pretonic Kamets, and the original vowel of the monosyllable falls away.

In a simple ultimate,

1. $n_{v}$ is rejected.

In the penult,
Kamets and Tsere are rejected, except from nouns in $\boldsymbol{n}_{7}$.

## §45. In Feminine Nouns.

Feminine nouns in $\boldsymbol{r}_{\boldsymbol{v}}$, if derived from Segholates, $\S 44$, insert pretonic Kamets in the plural, and drop their original vowel; if not, they simply substitute the plural for the singular ending. Before the dual ending $\pi_{T}$ becomes $\Omega_{T}$.

Feminine nouns in $\Omega_{z}$ substitute the plural for the singular ending, and either reject the preceding vowel, or restore it to what it would have been, if $n_{\nabla}$ had not been appended.


## \$46. Construct State.

When one noun stands in a relation of dependence on another, the first is put in the construct state. A noun which is not so related to a following one, is said to be in the absolute state. Thus, wornd, is in the absolute state; but in the expression construct state.

The construct is a shortened form, the speaker naturally
hastening forward from the first noun to the second, which is necessary to complete the idea.
§47. Its Formation, see XV, G. pp. 246, 247.
The following changes occur in the formation of the construct:

1. The feminine $n_{\tau}$ becomes $n_{-}$; the dual $\boldsymbol{n}_{\text {? }}$. and the plural ${ }^{2}$. become ${ }^{2}$ ?.
2. In a mixed ultimate Kamets is shortened to Pattahh ; so is Tsere when preceded by pretonic Kamets.
3. Medial 1 and ${ }^{\text {a }}$ commonly quiesce in Hholem and Tsere in the construct; so, frequently, in the absolute dual and plural, and before suffixes; final ${ }^{n}$. becomes ${ }^{n}$. .
4. In a simple ultimate $\boldsymbol{n}_{v}$ becomes $\boldsymbol{n}_{\text {. }}$.
5. Kamets and Tsere are rejected from the syllable preceding the accent; and, if this occasions a concurrence of vowelless consonants, a short vowel is inserted between them.

## §48. Paragogic Vowels.

The unaccented vowel $\boldsymbol{n}_{r}$ added to nouns indicates motion or direction towards a place, whence it is called He directive or He local.

Paragogic ${ }^{4}$., it or $\pi$, are sometimes appended to nouns without affecting the sense.

## § 49. Nouns with Suffixes.

The pronominal suffixes are appended to nouns in the sense of possessive pronouns.

The forms which they assume when attached to singular nouns, or combined with ${ }^{?}$. of nouns in the dual and plural, are shown in Table XVI, G. p. 254.
I. Before the grave suffixes (viz.; 趴, 隹,

Nouns of both genders and of all numbers take the form of the construct.

II, Before the light suffixes,

1. Singular or plural nouns with a feminine ending adopt the construct form, only $n_{-}$is changed to $n_{\%}$.
2. Singular or plural nouns not having a feminine ending adopt the same form as before the absolute plural termination.
3. Dual nouns retain the form which they have before the absolute dual termination.
III. Before all suffixes, grave or light,
4. Segholate nouns in the singular revert to their monosyllabic form, as before the feminine ending $\pi_{\nu}$.
5. Final letters, which are doubled in the plural, or in which two consonants have coalesced, are doubled.
6. Final $n_{v}$ is dropped.

## § 50. Irregular Nouns.

The following nouns of frequent occurrence are irregular in the plural:

| man | plur. צֵּ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | plur. |
| T- |  |
| Sone house | plur. בִּלִים |
| 仿 son | plur. בִּלִּ |
| דִּלִי | plur. תที่ |
| 口í day |  |
| צ̇יר city | plur. עֶקרירִים once |
| wxsh liead | plur. רָּxִּ |

The nouns the vowel ${ }^{\natural}$. in the construct and before suffixes, e. g. const.

§ 51. Numerals, see XVII, G. pp. 255-20̌8.
The cardinals from three to ten are in form of the singular number, and have a feminine termination when joined to masculine nouns, but omit it when joined to feminine nouns.

The tens are formed by adding the masculine plural termination to the units, עְֶֹׁׂים twenty being, however, derived not from two but from ton לֶֶּׁ.

There are no distinct forms for ordinals above ten, the cardinal numbers being used instead.

Fractional parts are expressed by the feminine ordinals, as well as by special terms.

## § 52. Prefixed Particles.

Particles of one letter are prefixed to the following word, and their vowels are regulated by its initial consonant.

This is the case with the definite article - the, the sign of interrogation 7 , the inseparable prepositions $¥ \mathfrak{i n}$, $a c$ cording to, to , $\boldsymbol{\bullet}$ an abbreviation of from, and the conjunction $\rceil$ and; see XVIII, G. pp. 258-263.

After the prepositions $\beth, コ, \zeta$, the letter $\pi$ of the article is generally dropped, and its vowel given to the preposition. The initial $\pi$ of the Hiphil and Niphal infinitives is occasionally rejected in like manner.

Initial $x$ sometimes quiesces after the inseparable prepo-
 nor for

Before suffixes $\boldsymbol{\rho}$ assumes the syllable in and $\begin{aligned} \text { redu- }\end{aligned}$ plicates itself, see XVIII, G. p. 262.

## § 53. Separate Particles.

The longer particles, whether adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, or interjections, are written as separate words.

The prepositions ת
 sometimes a singular, sometimes a masculine plural, and



The preposition with, commonly becomes
 the sign of the definite object, which becomes nis, or before


## S Y N T A X.

## § 54. The Copula.

The predicate of a sentence, if a substantive, adjective, or pronoun, may be directly connected with its subject without an intervening copula, peace,

Or the verb



## § 55. The Article.

The article is used in Hebrew as in English to distinguish an object as one which has been mentioned before, as well known, as the only one of its class, or as distinguished above others of like kind.

It is also prefixed to nouns employed in a generic or uni-
信き as a (lit. the) nest, Isa. $10: 14$.

It is likewise found in some cases where the English idiom requires a word still more specific, as a possessive pronoun :
 had, ler veil; or a demonstrative, as before words denoting
 tive, $O$ King!

## §56. Nouns definite without the Article.

The following are definite without the article:

1. Proper nouns, which only receive it if they were originally appellatives.
2. Nouns with pronominal suffixes.
3. Nouns in the construct state before a definite noun.

The article is often omitted in poetry where it would be required in prose.

## §57. Adjectives.

Both qualifying and predicate adjectives agree in gender and number with the nouns to which they belong.

Qualifying adjectives usually stand after the noun and agree with it likewise in definiteness, that is to say, if the noun is made definite whether by the article or in any of the ways specified in the preceding section, they receive the arti-


Predicate adjectives commonly stand before the noun, and do not take the article, even though the noun is definite,


## § 58. Demonstrative Pronouns.

Demonstrative pronouns follow the same rule of position and agreement, only the nouns which they qualify are inva-
 are the things.

If both an adjective and a demonstrative qualify the same noun, the demonstrative is placed last, good land.

## § 59. Comparison of Adjectives.

Comparison is expressed by means of the preposition from, placed after the adjective or other word expressive of



The superlative degree may be expressed,

1. By adding to all to the comparative particle $\gamma$,隹 from all, etc.
2. By an emphatic use of the positive, so as to imply the
 $O$ fairest among women, lit. the fair one, etc.

## §60. Numerals.

The cardinal צָֻּּ one and the ordinal numbers are treated like other adjectives, and follow the rules of position and agreement already given.

The other cardinals may stand,

1. In the absolute state before the noun to which they belong.
2. Before it in the construct state (if they have such a form).
3. After it in the absolute state.

Nouns accompanied by the cardinals from 2 to 10 are almost invariably plural, while those which are preceded by the tens $(20-90)$ or numbers compounded with them (21, etc.)
 twenty years and seven years.

The cardinals above one may receive the article when the noun is not expressed, but not when joined to a definite noun,


## §61. Apposition.

One noun may be in apposition with another, not only when both denote the same person or thing, but also when the second specifies the first by stating the material of which it consists, its quality, character, or the like, חַּמַּm the oxen the brass, i. e. the brazen oxen; three measures (consisting of) meal.

## §62. The Construct State.

When one noun is limited in its meaning by another, the first is put in the construct state. The relation thus expressed corresponds for the most part to the genitive case, or to that denoted in English by the preposition of.

When the relation between two nouns is expressed by a preposition, the first commonly remains in the absolute state; it may, however, especially in poetry, be put in the construct,隹 mountains in Gilboa.

Nouns are sometimes in the construct before a succeeding clause with which they are closely connected; thus, before a relative clause, when the relative is itself omitted, (him whom) tloo wilt send; and even before the copulative,


An adjective, participle, or demonstrative, qualifying a noun in the construct state, cannot follow it immediately, but must be placed after the governed noun, great work of Jeliovall.

An article or suffix belonging to a noun in the construct must be attached, not to it, but to the governed noun,
 gold.

The preposition to, belonging to, with or without a preceding relative pronoun, may be substituted for the construct



## §63. Tenses of Verbs.

The Hebrew has distinct forms of the verb corresponding to the two grand divisions of time, the past and the future; but all subordinate modifications or shades of meaning are either suggested by accompanying particles, or left to be in-
ferred from the connection. Whatever is or is conceived of as past, is put in the preterite; the future is used for all that is or is conceived of as future.

## § 64. Tlue Preterite.

The preterite may accordingly be employed to denote,

1. The past, whether it be,
a. Absolute, i. e. the historical imperfect, God - Man created.
b. Relative to the present, i. e. the perfect, what is this that $\begin{gathered}\text { צָּשִׁיָּ thou last done? }\end{gathered}$
c. Relative to another past, i. e. the pluperfect, Gord ended lis work which עָּ he had made.
d. Relative to a future, i. e. the future perfect, lie sla be called holy, when the Lord $\begin{gathered}\text { רָּ } \\ \text { רַ, } \\ \text { shall have washed, etc. }\end{gathered}$
e. Conditional, except the Lord luad left a remnant, we slould lave been as Sodom.


2. The present, regarded as a continuation of the past, Tunn thirsty, prop. I lave been and still am thirsty.
3. General truths, embodying the experience of the past,
 always will.
4. The future, when described by the prophets as though it had already taken place, Babylon בֵּקָָּּ has fallen.
§65. ITle Future.
The future tense is used in speaking of,
5. The future, whether it be,
a. Absolute,
b. Relative to a past, Elisha was fallen sick of lis sickness, whereof יָמוֹn lie was to die.
c. Conditional, but (if it were my case) wi่าדֶ I would seek unto God.
d. Optative, expressing desire, determination, permission, or command, so may all thine enemies perish; all that thou commandest us, तथ we will do; of the fruit wow we may eat; mine ordinances
 bless thee.
6. The present, when it is conceived of as extending into the future, why weepest thou? lit. why wilt thou go on to weep?
7. General truths, which are valid for all time to come, rigliteousness exaltetl a nation, it does so now and always will.
8. Habitual acts or states continuing for an indefinite
 ally, not only that once, but thenceforward.
9. The past, in animated description, as we use the present, tlien بָּשְׂיר sings Moses.
 yet, before, whether the period referred to is past or future.

The apocopated and paragogic forms of the future mostly have a conditional, optative, or subjunctive sense.

The negative imperative is made by prefixing not, to the apocopated future,

## §66. The Secondary Tenses.

When a future with Vav Conversive is preceded by a preterite, or by any expression referring to past time, it becomes a secondary preterite. And a preterite with Vav Conversive preceded by a future, an imperative, or any expression indicating future time, becomes a secondary future.

A narrative or a paragraph, which begins with one of the primary tenses, is mostly continued by means of the corre-
sponding secondary tense, provided the verb stands at the beginning of its clause. If for any reason this order of the words is interrupted or prevented, the primary tense must again be used.

## §67. Participles.

1. Participles may express what is permanent or habitual, (the Lord) בis lovetl righteousness. Passive participles, so used, suggest not only a constant experience, but a fixed quality, as the ground of it, בְרָּ not only feared, but worthy to be feared.
2. Active participles most commonly relate to the present or to the proximate future, and passive participles to the past.
3. In narratives and predictions the time of the participles is reckoned, not from the moment of speaking, but from. the period spoken of, the two angels came, and Lot was sitting in the gate of Sodom.

## §68. Tlue Infinitive.

The absolute infinitive may be used for,

1. The preterite or the future, when one of those tenses immediately precedes.
2. The imperative, when it stands at the beginning of a sentence.

The infinitive, which is a verbal noun, may be put in the construct state before a following noun, whether this be its subject or its object. The construct state is also used after nouns or prepositions, and sometimes after verbs.

When one verb is dependent upon another, it is sometimes put, not in the infinitive, but in the same tense with
 he was willing to walk, or walked willingly.

## § 69. Object of Verbs.

The object of a transitive verb, if a definite noun, or a pronoun, may be preceded by the particle $n$.

I'he subject of passive verbs, which is really the object of their action, and nouns placed absolutely, occasionally receive $\Omega$ s.

Some verbs, not properly transitive, are capable of a transitive construction; thus,

1. Verbs signifying plenty and want, or motion, the house
 the city.
2. Any verb may govern its cognate noun, or a noun
 was diseased in lis feet.

The verb usually stands first, its subject next, and its object last, unless the emphasis requires a different order.

## §70. Verbs with more than one Object.

Some verbs have more than one object, viz. :

1. The causatives of transitive verbs.
2. Verbs whose action may be regarded under different aspects as terminating upon different objects.
3. The instrument of an action, the material used in its performance, its design, or its result, may be its secondary or



If an active verb is capable of governing a double object, its passive may govern the more remote of them.

## § 71. Adverbial Expressions.

Adverbs commonly stand after the words to which they belong.

Nouns may be placed absolutely to express the relations of time, place, measure, number, or manner.

## § 72. Neglect of Agreement.

1. When a predicate adjective or verb precedes its noun, it often prefers a primary to a secondary form, that is to say, the masculine may be used instead of the feminine, and the singular instead of the plural.
2. Collective nouns may have verbs, adjectives, and pronouns agreeing with them in the plural.
3. Nouns plural in form, but singular in signification, commonly have verbs, adjectives, and pronouns agreeing with them in the singular.
4. Plural names of inanimate or irrational objects of either gender are occasionally joined with the feminine singular.
5. The masculine is sometimes used, when females are spoken of, from a neglect to note the gender, if no stress is laid upon it.
6. Singular predicates and pronouns are sometimes entployed in a distributive sense of plural subjects.
7. Nouns in the dual have verbs, adjectives, and pronouns agreeing with them in the plural.

## §73. Compound Subject.

When the subject consists of two or more words connected by the conjunction and, the predicate, if it precedes its subject, may be put in the masculine singular as its primary form, or it may be put in the plural, referring to them all, or it may agree with the nearest word.

If the predicate follows a compound subject, it is commonly put in the plural, though it may agree with the principal word to which the others are subordinate.

If a predicate refers equally to two words of different enders, it will be put in the masculine in preference to the minine ; if they are of different persons, the predicate will e put in the second in preference to the third, and in the rst in preference to either of the others.

## § 74. Repetition of Words.

Repetition may denote distribution,
 enerations, or emphasis and intensity, leep.

In verbs the absolute infinitive is joined with the finite orms for the sake of emphasis or intensity, lalt surely die.

## §75. Relative Pronoun.

When the relative reposition, this is shown by appending the appropriate proominal suffix to the governing word, thou I have chosen,

When the relative is preceded by mis the sign of the lefinite object, or by a preposition, these pertain not to the relative, but to its antecedent, which is to be supplied.

The relative is frequently omitted, not only, as in English, when it is the object of its clause, but also when it is the subject, and he forsook God עָשָּדו (who) made lim.

The demonstrative $\begin{array}{r}\text { is is frequently used in poetry }\end{array}$ with the force of a relative, in which case it suffers no change for gender or number.

## §76. Conjunctions.

The simple copulative is used in Hebrew, where our idiom requires different conjunctions; the relation between clauses so connected must often be inferred from their signification. Vav also serves,

1. To introduce the apodosis or second member of a conditional sentence, if God will be with me and keep me רֶהָיָה then shall Jelioval be my God.
2. To connect a statement of time or a noun placed absolutely with the clause to which it relates, on the third


## EXERCISES IN READING.

## 1. Pronouns.


 5





## 2. Perfect Verbs, Kali.


隹




${ }^{1} \S 56 .{ }^{2} \S 57 .{ }^{3} \S \S 50,56 . \quad{ }^{4} \S 8 . \quad{ }^{5} \S 18 . \quad{ }^{6} \S 50 . \quad{ }^{7} \S 53 .{ }^{8} \mathrm{He}$ interrogative $\S 52$, inf. in the construct before its subject $\S 68 .^{\circ} \S 60$.

## 3. The Remaining Species.








${ }^{1}$ For 4.
4. With Vav Conversive, Suffixes, etc.
 צַּד־עוֹלָם





 : ַㅜㄹㅜㅜ
${ }^{1}$ In this and the following exercises, the preterite with Vav Conversive should be translated as though it were preceded by a future; and the future with Vav Conversive as though it were preceded by a preterite, $\S 66 .^{2} \S 60 .^{3} \S 72.3$, Kal fut. $3 \mathrm{~m} . \mathrm{s}$ of on ${ }^{4}$. apodosis, §76. 1. ${ }^{5}$ Kal pret. 3 pl. of



## 5. Pe Guttural Verbs.









${ }^{1}$ § 25. ${ }^{2}$ The preposition is idiomatically repeated in Hebrew. ${ }^{\text {s }}$ fem. part. § 44.


## 6. Ayin Guttural Verbs.










¹ as before ְ § § 22. 3. ${ }^{2}$ apocopated fut. Kal of 4 §38. ${ }^{5}$ abbreviated relative. ${ }^{5}$ to say, i. e. saying. ' §50. ${ }^{8} \S 17$. ${ }^{9}$ for -

## 7. Lamedh Guttural Verbs.









${ }^{1}$ apoc. Hi. fut. of unlo whom, \& 75.

## 8. Pe Nun Verbs.


售

 :
 מֵیֹׂתֵּי :
 - § 48. ${ }^{7}$ to say, i. e. saying. ${ }^{8} 3$ m. s. pret. Kal of אiz. ${ }^{\circ}$ § 59.

## 9. Ayin Doubled Verbs.







${ }^{1}$ § 72. 6, each one is cursed. ${ }^{2}$ § 26. 3. ${ }^{3}$ or $\bar{a}$ § 12 for shortened by Mak-
 because it is in the construct before the following relative clause, $\S 62$. ${ }^{6}$ apoc. fut. Kal of

## 10. Pe Yodh Verbs.









${ }^{1}$ Relative omitted, $\S 75 .{ }^{2}$ governs the antecedent, which is to be supplied, $\S 75$,

 preposition is idiomatically repcated in Hebrew, between me and between you for between me and you.

## 11. Ayin Vav and Ayin Yodi Verbs.


 3n
 אבּוֹשׁ :

 :



## 12. Lamedh Alepi and Lamedh He Verbs.











13．The Creation and Fall．Genesis 1－3．

## CHAPTER I．ふ


 4
 6

 8 － 9
 11

 13 14

 16



 21

 22
 צֵּ


 27 ת 27范



 3 , 3 ,



## CHAPTER II. ב


 3 ַַיְברן
 ה
 6 ר 6
保



 11 רָּ 11 רֶּ


13

 X 16

18 19
 ， 21
 22 23 24



## CHAPTER III．】

 2 3 4

路 7
 א 8 9范
 12




 16 0 16 ,



 19 ורָאַכְלת
 21 ת







Masoretic Notes Explained.


## VOCABULARY．

בホ̦ n．m．（const． father

צֵ n．m．mist，vapour
ロ家 n．m．man，Adam
שֻׁרָּ n．f．ground，earth
n．m．Aaron
אּלֵּ adv．perhaps
רix v．K．（imp．רix）N．to shine．H．to cause to shine， give light
？is n．m．light
תix n．m．f．（תi）sign

ַ adv．（suf．where？
אֵילָּ n．f．enmity
（const．nothing，there is not or was not
 lusband
לכָ vi K．to eat，devour．N．Pu． to be eaten．II．to cause to eat
אָכְלֶּ n．f．food
לx adv．not，gives an impera－ tive sense to the apoc．future
－prep．to，unto

n．m．God


ax̣ adv．if，in a disjunctive question or
אָּ v．K．to say．N．to be said．H．to cause to say． Hith．to tall：of one＇s self pron．$I$
シx n．m．（ם）nostril
TKN conj．also，even
s．num．four
אֶ，with art． （5i）earth，land
N̦רָ v．K．P．to curse．N．Ho．： to be cursed．
 woman，wife
ก ถ．Assyria
רֹֻ่ pron．who，which ；conj． that，because
אה sign of the definite object
토ํ pron．thou

3 prep．in，into，with
בּרֶּ n．Babylon
n．m．garment
לְבִדּוֹ in his separation，i．e．alone
约 v．H．to separate，divide．
N．to be separated

ที่ n．m．emptiness
n．f．beast，cattle
xiv v．K．（fut．Nitwit）to come， come in．H．to cause to come， bring．Ho．to be brought
 be ashamed．H．to make ashamed
בּדַּ K．to choose．N．to be chosen
בֵּין prep．between
n．Bethlehem
בִּלְּרְּ adv．not ；prep．except
 children
Ma v．K．to build．N．to be built
ค舁 prep．on account of
국 n．m．morning
v．K．to create．N．to be created
ㄱำ v．K．P．to bless．N．Pu． to be blessed．Hith．to bless one＇s self
n．
 daughter

ל信男 adj．great

思 n．m．f．Gijon
al conj．also

ม．K．P．to drive out．N．
Pu．to be driven out

Tָּבָּ v．K．（pret． $\bar{e}$ in pause， fut．a）to cleave，adhere． H．to cause to cleave．Ho． to be caused to cleave
下ֹדָּ n．f．fish
Tin n．f．likeness
끄ำ n．m．thistle
דֶּרֶ n．m．f．way，journey
心Tָ v．K．to spring up，said of grass．H．to cause to spring up，bring forth grass N
－art．the
$\underset{T}{7}$ sign of interrogation
הוּ m．אֲה f．he，she，it， that

הָּ H．to cause to go．Heth．to go for one＇s self，walk about Th， hold！
祡 v．K．to turn，change． N．Ho．to be turned．Heth． to turn one＇s self隹 n．m．conception

Y conj. and
 these
= ָּn. m. gold
TָּT n. m. male

זָּר่ v. K. to sow. N. Pu. to be sown. H. to produce seed
ชֶ n. m. seed

חּחָּ v. H. to hide. Pu. Ho. to be hid. N. Hith. to hide one's self
חֶתְׂרֹרָּn n. f. apron
חִֶּּ n. m. Hiddekel, Tigris
חֲ n. f. Havilah

חהּהּה n. f. (paragog. vowel הַיָּוֹה)
life, living thing, beast
Tָּ v. K. to live
חַּ n. m. pl. life
דָּטְּ v. K. P. to desire. N. to be desired
numum. fifth
בֶּּ n. f. (חi) sword
7\% Hin n. m. darliness

בivo adj. good
שֶּרֶם adv. not yet, before

Ț n. f. hand

יָּרָע v. K. to linow. N. to be known. H. to cause to know, to make known. Ho. to be made lnown. Hith. to make one's self known
הֹרָה n. m. Jehovah


-•ּלָּ v. K. to bear. N. Pu. Ho. to be born. H. to cause to bear. Hith. to represent one's self as born, i. e. have one's name recorded in genealogical lists


ญ눈 v. K. to go out, go forth. H. to cause to go forth, bring forth. Ho. to be brought forth
 Pu. Ho. to be formed
יָרָ v. K. to fear. N. to be feared. P. to cause to fear, terrify
ירּבּעַּ n. m. Jerubbaal, Gideon ירְריחֹ
קרֶּ n. m. greenness

רָּׁivi v. K. (fut.
P. to cause to sleep

Эpep. according to, as
v. be subdued

בָּּ n．m．star פּׁ n．m．Cush
פּ כ．m．Cushite，Ethiopian צַּה כִּר ．כִּ conj．that，lecause，for is it even so that
 כָּ כֹלָ v．K．to come to an end．

P．to finish．Pu．to be finished


习习ּ
חּרּרּ n．m．cherub
n．f．coat，tunic
prep．to，for
囚i่ adv．not
 wear，be clothed with．H．to cause to put on，to clothe． Pu．to be clothed
＇inc n．m．flame
ל int．O if！O that ！
． F ．m．f．food，bread
לֵיִל n．m．（ni）night
v．K．to take，talie away．
N．Pu．Ho．to be taken
 very ；דִּ of might，exceedingly
n．m．（ים ．and ni）light， luminary
n．m．m．food
מָּ pron．what？whatever； Trọ for what？wherefore？
－n．m．（ $\square^{\circ}$ ．and ni）season מּ v．K．to die．P．H．to cause to die，kill．Ho．to be killed， put to death
מַטַּר v．H．to cause to rain．N．
to be rained upon
מִי pron．who？whoever
n．m．pl．water
מִיף n．m．species，kind
מָלֵ v．K．to fill or be full．P．
to fill．N．Pu．to be filled．
Hith．to complete each other


 minion，rule
קִּ prep．from，out of．id．

פמָָּ v．K．to find．N．to be
found．H．to cause to find
nomp n．Egypt
מִּקְוֹה n．m．gathering together， collection

n n．m．sig̨lht，appearance ص． n v．K．to rule，with before its object．H．to cause to rule
（N）particle of entreaty，now，I pray thee
－ָּ v．H．to tell．Ho．to be told ד⿰ֶ㔾 prep．before，over against． วְּנְ counterpart

פְגַּ v. K. to touch, with before its object. P. to touch with violence, to smite. N. Pu. to be smitten. H. to touch or cause to touch נָּרָּ n. m. (י, and תi) river
 חִִִּּ to cause to rest, put, place. Ho. to be caused to rest
nj n. m. Noah

פָטָׁ v. K. to plant. N. to be planted
נָּלָּ v. K. H. to breathe, blow. Pu. to be blown
פְּפָּל v. K. to fall. H. to cause to fall, throw down. Hith. to throw one's self down
 life
ne penc female
viturivi H. to deceive. N. to be deceived

?
נָּ v. K. to give, put. N. Ho. to be given

סָּבּ v. K. N. P. to turn intrans., surround. H. to turn trans. Ho. to be turned就 v. K. P. to shut up, deîver. N. Pu. to be shiut up H , to cause to slutut up.
ving v. K. to serve, work, till. N. Pu. to le served. H. to cause to serve. Ho. to be caused to serve
Tive prep. unto, until
עُ n. Eden

\#ín n. m. fowl, birds
עו v. K. P. to fly. Hith. to fly away
עוֹר n. m. (תi) skin
ע. y. K. to leave, forsake.
N. Pu. to be forsaken

 or before the eyes of
צֵּרֹם n. m. naliedness, naked
לy prep. over, upon
עֶּלָ v. K. to go up. H. to cause to go up, bring up. N. Ho. to be brought up. Hith. to lift one's self up
n. m. leaf



Y. m. tree

ע. y n. m. pain, sorrow

עֶ n. m. f. (■. \& תi) bone

n. m. f. (חֹ) evening


- עָּרוּ adj. cunning, subtle


N. Pu. to be done, made Madv. now

包 n. m. Pison
 tines
Tֶ conj. lest, that not
 face of, before; מִּקְ from the face of, from before
 פָּקָ v. K. to open. N. to be opened
Th่ part. N. Pu. to be parted. Hith. to separate one's self, part from one another
פָּרָּ v. K. to be fruitful. H. to make fruitful



तּ be commanded
n. m. image

يציָׁy n. f. (const. ים , and תi) side, rib
צint v. K. P. to sprout, shoot forth. H. to cause to sprout
$713 y$

- n. m. cast

M T P n. f. east
a) to be holy. P. H. to make holy, hallow, sanctify. N. Pu. to be sanctified. Hith. to sanctify one's self
Nipn v. N. to be gathered together
לip n. m. (İ) voice, sound
rip n. m. thorn
 ※ v. K. to call. N. Pu. 10 be called
 to see. N. Pu. to be seen. H. to cause to see, show. Ho. to be shown. Hith. to look at one another
 ר ראשִׁיח n. f. beginning
רָּדָ v. K. to be many, multiply intrans. P. H. (inf. abs. (onen to malie many, multiply trans.
num. fourth
רֹרָּדֹדּ v. K. to rule, have dominion חַּוּ n. m. f. (תi) breath, wind, Spirit

- רָּ v. P. to brood, hover over

พา v. K. to creep
n.m. creeping thing, reptile


n. m. (יְֶֹדּ

שִׁים or v．K．H．to place．
Ho．to be placed
שִׁיחָ n．m．bush，shrub
vitup v．K．to be wise．P．to act wisely．H．to make wise， act wisely
num．seventh
num．seven

 cease，lieep sabbath．H．to cause to rest or cease．N．to be caused to cease
ค萑 n．m．f．（const．


שׁוּ v．K．to return．P．H．to cause to return，bring back． Pu．Ho．to be brought back
שׁׂivi v．K．to bruise，crush
שִׁית v．K．to put．Ho．to be put
 dwell．P．H．to cause to dwoll，to station
שָׁלֹK．F．H．to send，put forth，let go．N．Pu．to be sent
num．third
numb num．three
ロụ adv．there ；שָׁ in thither

ロய் n．m．（תi）name
纸药n．m．Samuel

שָׁung v．K．to hear，with a direct
object or with $\underset{\text { ？}}{ }$ ．N．to be
heard．P．H．to cause to hear
שׁׂun v．K．to keep．N．Hith．to
keep one＇s self，take heed
位
num．second

 water．Pu．to be watered获 v．K．to creep，teem with， increase abundantly
網 n．m．creeping thing，rep－ tile
num．sixth

กickn n．f．desire

กinn n．m．desolateness
 deep
n＇nc m．midst
为 n．f．generation
פּ prep．under，instead of
为 n．m．sea－monster

n．n．f．deep sleep
คทำที่ n．f．desire

## GRAMMATICAL TABLES．

I．The Letters，§1．

| Order． | Forms and Equivalents． |  |  | Names． | $\xrightarrow[\substack{\text { Rabbinical } \\ \text { Alplabet．}}]{\text { a }}$ | ${ }_{\text {Numerical }}^{\text {vilut }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | ＊ | － | 賋 | Áleph | 6 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | Bh，B | בֵית | Bēth | y | 2 |
| 3 | 1 | Gh，G |  | Gi＇－mel | 1 | 3 |
| 4 | 7 | Dh，D | 第 | Da＇－leth | 7 | 4 |
| 5 | $\pi$ | H | הֵ | Hē | － | 5 |
| 6 | 7 | V | וֶ | Vāv | 1 | 6 |
| 7 | 「 | Z | （10 | Záyin | 1 | 7 |
| 8 | $\pi$ | Hh | תֵית | Hhēth | 「 | 8 |
| 9 | 0 | T | يית | Tēth | $\nu$ | 9 |
| 10 | － | Y | רוֹד | Yōdh | ， | 10 |
| 11 | $\bigcirc 7$ | Kh，K | 习习 | Kaph | 17 | 20 |
| 12 | ל | L | ＇ֶּ | Lä＇－medh | 3 | 30 |
| 13 | $n \square$ | M | 口 | Mēm | On | 40 |
| 14 | 21 | N | פירז | Nūn | iP | 50 |
| 15 | 0 | S | סָּ | Sā＇－mekh | p | 60 |
| 16 | \％ | － | \％ | Áyin | $\nu$ | 70 |
| 17 | 日 | Ph，P | K19 | Pē | $9{ }^{9}$ | 80 |
| 18 | צ $\dagger$ | Ts | 倠 | Tsã＇－dhē | Y | 90 |
| 19 | $p$ | K | nip | Kōph | P | 100 |
| 20 | 7 | R | ריטי | Rēsh | ， | 200 |
| 21 | $\pm$ | Sh，S | שִׁין | Shīn | ¢ | 300 |
| 22 | ก | Th，T | TȚ | ＇Tāv | 万 | 400 |

II．Classification of the Letters，§ 2.

| 1. |  | ${ }^{2}$ ．${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Gutturals，ז\％ | Weak | （Nロックowel－Letters． |
|  |  | 1＊ |
| Linguals， |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { ¢ } \\ \text { \％} \\ \text { ר Liquids }\end{array}\right.$ |
| Dentals， |  |  |
| Labials， |  |  |
| 7 shares the peculiarities of the Gutturals． | Strong， | $\left\{\begin{array}{cc} \lambda כ p \\ 7 & \text { ת } \end{array}\right\} \begin{gathered} \text { Aspirates } \\ \text { Mutes. } \end{gathered}$ |

3. 

Serviles איהן משה וכלב．Radicals the rest of the Alphabet．

The Points，$\$ 4$.

Long Vowels．
Short Vowels．

## Doubiful Vowels．

| Kā＇mets $\bar{a} \bar{T}$ | Páttahh | rk |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tsē＇re $\bar{e}-\overline{ }$ | Séghōl | 〒 Shū＇rek |
|  | Kã＇met | Kib |

Pronounce $\bar{a}$ as in father，$\breve{a}$ as in fat， $\bar{e}$ as in there，$\check{e}$ as in met， $\bar{\imath}$ as in machine，$\check{\imath}$ as in pin， $\bar{o}$ as in note，$\check{o}$ as in not， $\bar{u}$ as in rule，$\breve{u}$ as in full．
§7．Simple Sh＇va－silent or vocal．
 Sh＇vas
 Hhātēph－Kamets $\bar{\pi}$ ；thus
§8．Pattahh－furtive $=$ with $y, \pi$ or $m$ at the end of words．
§11．Daghesh－lene in
§12．Daghesh－forte doubles；not found in $\mathbb{~} ก ா$ リ， rarely in 7 ．
§ 13．Mappik in final in when a consonant．
§ 14．Raphe＝opposite of Daghesh－lene，Daghesh－ forte，or Mappik．
§ 20．Makkeph（ ${ }^{-}$）connects words．
§21．Methegh－second syllable before the accent．
III. Personal Pronouns, § 23.


Suffixes.


## Demonstrative.



## Relative.


Interrogative and Indefinite. who? or whoever. שִּ what? or whatever.

$$
\text { Verbs.-Their Species, § } 24 .
$$

1. Simple act. Kab pal to kill.
2. " pass. Niphal to be killed. 3. Intensive act. Piēl S. to kill many or to massacre. 4.' " pass. Pual . 与光? to be massacred.
3. Causative act. Hiphil
4. "pass. Hophal דָּקַטַּל to be caused to kill.

7 Reflexive Hithpaēl $\underset{\substack{\text { end } \\ 3}}{2}$ ne kill one's self.

|  |  |  |  | Iv．P | radiga |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | ${ }_{\text {sus．}}$ | munt | rumb | rast |
| Parr． | 3 m ． | Sep | לut？ | 3ppr | Per |
|  | 3 f ． | － |  | R | Tier |
|  | 2 m | Fixp |  | Mepr | Mpepr |
|  | 2 f ． | Ther |  |  | MTER |
|  | 1 c ． | Treper |  |  | Teter |
| Plur． | 3 c ． | 退 | ？ | Prep | Fpr |
|  | 2 m. | － |  | ロ | afep |
|  | $2 f$. | Traber | Themp | Prep | W的昭 |
|  | 1 c ． | Tutp | 隹新？ | \％ | \％ep |
| LsyIN．ate | Sosol． | Stip？ |  | 360 | Fip |
|  | mntrs． | 3¢？ | 为 | bex | （ Ger $^{\text {R }}$ |
| For． | 3 m | 3epr | bep | 3tep？ | Ster： |
|  | 3 f． | 509 | Sep | Semp | Sexp |
|  | 2 m ． | \％ | Sep | 360ำ | Sters |
|  | $2 f$. |  |  | － | － |
|  | 1 c ． | Stup | Sep | 3ter | Supk |
| Plur． | 3 m. | \％pry |  | Stept | Step |
|  | ${ }^{3} \mathrm{f}$ | 为 | － | － | T－ |
|  | 2 m ． | \％ | \％ | （tar | Sbers |
|  | $2 f$. | 國 |  | Remern | － |
|  | 1 c ． | 3 ¢ $_{\text {？}}^{\text {？}}$ | Sep？ | 3tre？ | Strat |
| Imper． | 2 m ． | 34？ | 5ep | 虭 |  |
|  | 2 f | Reprex | ¢יִ | 边 |  |
| Plur． | 2 m. | 戉 | T | 止 | wanting |
|  | $2 f$. | 退 | T | － |  |
| Parr． | act． | Sep |  | Stert |  |
|  | puss． | biter | Stpp？ |  | S¢pr？ |

Trrfect Verbs，$\$ 24$.

| mipmil． | норплı． | mimpail． | ${ }^{\text {ral }}$（ mid．$e_{\text {e }}$ ）． | rax（mid．$\hat{\text { of }}$ ． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ִִּקְלִּלֹל |  | ¢ | － | טָּכֹל |
|  |  | － | ー－ |  |
| דיִיְ | Trien | T－ |  | セux |
|  | － | T－ | ケְִּ放 | ¢ָּ |
|  |  |  |  | セָּ |
|  | דָּקִשְְׁ |  |  |  |
|  | 牙 |  |  | （1） |
|  |  | 险 | ¢ ¢ | （ $)^{\text {（ }}$ ） |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  | דָּקְֵּּל |  | 羽 | ¢ |
|  | 而 |  | 7 |  |
|  |  | ＂ | － | － |
| תַּקְלִיל |  |  | －¢ |  |
| תַּקִبִיל | תָּ |  | 品 |  |
|  | תָּקְדְּלִיִ |  | 䍖 |  |
| ַַקִبְּיל | NTM | אֶחְקֵּלטל |  | \％ |
|  |  | ：90\％ |  |  |
|  | － |  |  | － |
|  |  | תִּ |  |  |
|  | － | 9\％ |  | － |
| בַpְex | נִ |  | \％ | ？ |
|  |  |  | ִִּEx |  |
|  |  |  | כּ |  |
|  | wanting |  | כִּ |  |
| －10pun |  |  | 隹 |  |
| 3－ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

V. Paradigm of the Perfect

Singular.
1 com. 2 masc. 2 fem. 3 masc. 3 fem.
Gal Preterite.
 3 fem . TR

2 fem.
1 com. —
 2 masc. 1 com .




Infinitive.

## Future.

Sing. 3 masc.象



Imperative.

Pill Preterite.

Hiphil Preterite.
Siva. 3 masc.





VI．Paradigm of Pe Guttural Verbs，§31．

|  | кац． | niphal． | нIphiL． | hophat． | N Fu 7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Prit． 3 m ． |  |  | דיֶֶּ | 或翟 | N |
| 3 f ． |  |  |  |  | SENi |
| 2 m ． | \％ |  |  |  | S边 |
| $2 f$. | Y | ¢ | ¢7\％ | 葠 |  |
| 1 c | צָּ | － | 为 | 茐 | Six |
| Plur． 3 e． | 第 | ת\％ |  |  | N |
| 2 m ． |  | － | 萢 | － | － |
| $2 f$ ． | Y／ |  |  |  | （\％N： |
| 1. |  |  |  | 芴 | Ex |
| Ining．Absol． | דָּלוֹד | 品 | 售 |  |  |
| Constr． |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | KaL（fut） |
| Fur． 3 m ． | － |  |  | －TV | Pit |
| 3 f ． |  | תֵתָּ |  | 何 | Pins |
| 2 m ． | 戊 | 阿 |  | 隹 | Pins |
| $2 f$. |  | תֵּ10 |  |  | Smprn |
| 1. | 令 | אֵקָּדוֹד |  |  | Pins |
| Plur． 3 m ． | － |  |  |  | Prim |
| 3 f ． |  | 品 |  | 仿翟 | \％ |
| 2 m ． |  |  |  |  |  |
| $2 f$. |  |  |  | 翟 | \％ |
| 1 c ． | 吅翟 | 禁 |  | 翟 | 7 |
| Inprer． 2 m ． |  |  |  |  | Pit |
| $2 f$. |  | 䍖 | 吅 | wanting | ？ |
| Plur． 2 m ． |  |  |  |  | Prim |
| $2 f$. |  | － |  |  | －1： |
| Part．Act． | \％ |  |  |  |  |
| Pass． | 7－30 | － |  | 抎娚 |  |

VII．Paradigm of Ayin Guttural Verbs，$\$ 32$.

|  | кал． | nipuai． | PIEL． | ctal． |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pret． 3 m． | ， | \％ | לsix | ¢ | Skin |
| $3 f$ ． | － | － | － | － |  |
| 2 m ． | Tixis |  | בַּ |  |  |
| $2 f$. | TַּEx |  |  | \％ | －TM |
| 1 c． | הָּלָּ |  | － | － |  |
| Plur． 3 c． | \％M |  | \％ | \％ |  |
| 2 m. |  | ִ？ | 戓 |  |  |
| $2 f$. |  |  |  |  | ה－ |
| 1 c. |  |  | ַּ | בַּ | （1） |


| Infin．Absol． | 3 | 水菏 | 3 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Constr． | לベ3 | ¢ | 3＊＊ |  |


| 3 m ． | ל－3n | 5sin |  | － | ¢ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 f ． |  | ¢ |  | 行 | 3－ |
| 2 m ． | ¢ | 留 | ¢ תִּ | \％ | \％ |
| $2 f$. |  | － | － | － |  |
| 1 c. |  | צ－ | ¢ | \％ | N\％ |
| Plur． 3 m ． | ＂\％ | \％ | ¢\％ | ＂ | ＂， |
| $3 f$ ． | ת－9\％ | － |  |  |  |
| 2 m. |  | \％ |  | \％ |  |
| $2 f$. |  | － | ¢ |  | $\cdots$ |
| 1 c ． |  | 翟 | 107\％ | 90x |  |


| Ihrers． 2 m ． | 3xa | ？ | 3 |  | ¢ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $2 f$ ． | － | －ب？ | －${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | wanting |  |
| Plur． 2 m ． | \％ | ？ | \％ |  |  |
| 2 f ． | － | ？ | － |  | ִ－ |
| Part．Act． | 3 |  |  |  | ִּחדּצהּ |
| Pass． | 勺n¢ |  |  |  |  |

VIII. Paradigm of Lamed Guttural Verbs, $\S 33$.







Plur. 3 m .


af.



IX．Paradigm of Pe Nun Verbs，$\$ 34$.

|  | гаг． | мipiat． | mirmix． | нориад． | кal． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pret． 3 m． | 放 | ？ |  | 边景 |  |
| $3 f$. | － | T－ | דִ | － | נָּ |
| 2 m ． | 隹 | ？ | ¢冖ִ |  | \％3\％ |
| $2 f$ ． |  | ？ |  |  | \％ |
| 1. |  | ？ |  |  |  |
| Plur． 3 c． |  | \％\％ |  | TR |  |
| $m$ ． |  |  | ！ |  |  |
| $2 f$ ． | ְ | ？ | ？ | ？ |  |
| 1. |  |  |  |  | \％ |
| Infiv．Absol． <br> Constr． |  | ！ | nِ | T－ |  |
| Fut． 3 m ． | ช止？ |  | 号 | も゙む | 家？ |
| 3 f ． | ข | － |  | ข่อุ |  |
| 2 m ． | 隹 | תִּ3x | 号 | － | תִּתִּ |
| $2 f$. | 囫 | תִּ3 |  |  | תִּתְּנִ |
| 1 c． |  |  | 紜 | － |  |
| Plur． 3 m ． | \％ |  | － | － | \％ |
| 3 f ． |  | ת－9 |  | － | （9） |
| 2 m ． | תִּ8\％ |  |  |  | （תּתְּתּוּ |
| 2 f ． |  | ת－ | 回 | － | （ |
| 1 c ． | W边 | － | 晃 | － | ＋10 |
| Laprer． 2 m ． | － |  | － |  | － |
| $2 f$. | \％extur | － |  | wanting | \％ |
| Plur． 2 m ． | 管 | － | （10） |  | \％\％ |
| $2 f$. | － |  |  |  | （ |
| Parr．Act． | ذ边 |  | 2010 |  | jo |
| Pass． |  | Tִ |  |  |  |


| X．Paradigm of Ayin |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | － s． |  | nipaic． | piLL |
| Pref． 3 m ． | － | ＝ | －10\％ | － |
| $3 f$. | Or | － | 10 |  |
| 2 m ． | （ |  |  |  |
| $2 f$. |  | กible | ？ |  |
| 1. |  | － | ？ |  |
| Plur． 3 e． |  | 或 |  |  |
| $m$ ． | （ |  | ¢ | 隹 |
| $2 f$. | （ |  |  | 隹 |
| 1 c ． |  |  | ？ | Oincoun |
| Isfix．Absol． | － | $\pm{ }^{\circ}$ | 2\％ | OT－ |
| Constr． | Oִּ | 2\％ | ご芴 | טוֹרצב |
| Fur． 3 m ． | 2\％\％ | ב ${ }^{\text {b }}$ ？ | 20 | ＝＝¢ |
| 38. | ב | ＝ | こ包 | ＝ |
| 2 m ． | 20\％ | ＝${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ | 2匆 | － |
| $2 f$. |  | － | 年 | － |
| － 10 | － | בช\％ | －¢ֻ | ¢ |
| Plur． 3 m ． |  | 水セ！ | \％ |  |
| 8 f ． | תnemb |  | － |  |
| 2 m ． | \％${ }^{515}$ | 边 | תִox | \％ |
| $2 f$. |  | 囫 | － |  |
| 1. | － | ב®ّ？ | ？ | 2建？ |
| Inprr． 2 m ． | $=$ |  | ？ |  |
| $2 f$. | סלִִי |  | － |  |
| Plur． 2 m ． | O |  |  |  |
| 28. | סִ |  |  |  |
| Parr．Act． | －${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |  |  |  |
| Pass． | O\％ |  | \＃\＃p |  |

Doubled Verbs，§ 35.

| нирgI． | норial． | mitipael． | PIEL． |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| －n¢ | הוּטַּ |  | O\％ |
| הֵיֵּלִּ－ |  | － |  |
| － |  |  | ִִ\％ |
| ַַּ |  | ¢ |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | － |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 隹 |  |
|  |  | ִ？ |  |
| －דיֶֹ |  |  | シַּ |
| דֵָּּ |  | T－ |  |
| － | －י1ּ |  |  |
|  | ת ת | － | ¢ |
|  | ב－ |  |  |
|  |  | ¢ |  |
| ニ゙ャ |  | 二込伿 |  |
| －ix |  |  | （10\％ |
|  |  | ¢ |  |
| 佼 | תn | ¢ ¢ | \％ |
|  |  | － | － |
| ご方 |  | 9 | \％ |
| 二יֹ\％ |  | － |  |
| הָּלֵּדִים | wantng |  |  |
|  | wautng | － |  |
|  |  | － |  |
| ويّه2 |  |  | ¢\％ |
|  | בּ1／ |  |  |


|  |  | XI．P | Paradigm of Ayin Vav |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | xas． | nipnus． | ries． | pras． |
| Prer． 3 m ． | －p | \％ | p | prex |
| ${ }^{3}$ f． | Tomer | － |  |  |
| $2 m$ | ¢ |  | P |  |
| $2 f$. |  |  | P1pnemp | P1p |
| 10. |  | ？ | P | P |
| Plur． 3 c． | \％ | \％ | קוֹ， |  |
| 2 m ． | קַp | อ | ¢ | － |
| $2 f$ ： | 隹 |  |  |  |
| 1 c ． |  | ？ | P1 | P1 |
| Infin．$A b s o l$ ． Constr． | $\begin{aligned} & \text { pip } \\ & \hline \text { pip } \end{aligned}$ | Bip？ Tip | ロ |  |
| For． 3 m ． | ロקי\％ | 口ip？ | ロ退？ | － |
| 3 f ． | דַקָ | ロ1滑 | － | － |
| 2 m ． | תָּקים | 口1p\％ | ロ迎 | － |
| $2 f$. |  |  |  |  |
| 1 c ． | אֵקים | 口吅》 |  | － |
| Plur． 3 m ． | ＂ | \％2ip？ |  | ？ |
| $3 f$. |  | － | － | 为 |
| 2 m ． |  | \％ |  |  |
| $2 f$. | 隹 | － | 隹 | תn |
| 1. | בְקָּ | 口涫？ | ？ | ORTP？ |
| Impren． 2 m ． | ק | 口197 | p |  |
| $2 f$. | קיpry | ？ |  | wanting |
| Plur． 2 m ． | 防 | ？ | 为 |  |
| $2 f$. | － |  | Pimen |  |
| Parr．Act． |  |  | מקוֹרֵּ |  |
| Pass． | ¢ ${ }^{\text {P }}$ | ロイip |  |  |

and Ayin Yodii Verbs，$\$ 37$.

HIPIIL．
IIOPHAL．
IITUPAEL．
KAL．

| דִיקִיגוֹרת <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br> 毛 <br>  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| דָּקָּקִּם |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { בi่า } \\ & \text { ニท่า } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |
|  | דִּתְFing <br> wanting <br>  <br>  <br>  |  |
|  |  <br> בּוּקָם |  |


| SaL | niplat．miphil． | hopial． | K |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  <br>  |  |  |
| Infin．＂Absol． Constr． |  |  | ど丘 ジざ |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | wanting |  |
| Part．Act． Pass．$=$ T： |  <br>  |  |  |

XIII. Paradigm of Lamedif Aleph Verbs, $\$ 38$.
KAL. NIPIAL. PIEL. IIPIIL. IITIIPAEL.


2 m .




2f.



3f.
2 m .
2f.

Plur. 3 m . •
3f.
2 m . תִּחְּ





He Verbs，§ 39.

PUAL．
IIPIIL．
HOPHAL．
HITHPAEL．


ロกู่ํㅜํ



！

ח
H
דּחּ



？

דיח ？
？ ？
品
（
品
ת
标
切
霜 ก
TM
ก דּ

| $\begin{aligned} & \left(\sin _{3}\right) \\ & \text { nity } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| － | － | － | － |
| ¢ | 侕 | 隹 | － |
| － |  | － | － |
|  | תַxaty | 隹 | ¢ |
| － | － | N－ | N\％ |
| 如 | －19\％ | \％ |  |
| － |  | － | ת |
|  | 國 | \％ | 込 |
| － |  | － | תִּ |
| － | － | P10 | ？ |
|  | － |  | T |
| wanting | － | warting | T |
|  | 1－10 |  | ד！ |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | 号 |  | － |

I．Nouns which suffer a change in the vowels only． i．With Kamets or There in the penult． SIx． $4 b s$ s．Canst．
促

ii．With There in the ultimate．
a．Monosyllables．
Siva．Abs．$\quad{ }^{\text {y }}$ tree．

b．Polysyllables having pretonic Kamet in the penult．


c．Polysyllables having any other vowel than Kamets in the penult．




Sing．Abs．
等

Const．$コ$ IT




Constr．


Fem．תכָּמוֹת

XV. DECLENSION OF NOUNS.
iv. With final $\pi_{\text {. }}$.

הן reed


Fem, Sase

Fem. יָּוֹת
v. Segholates.

Sra. Abs. $\quad$ King
overt
ע'
2yּ<compat>ᄅ<compat>ᅳ<compat>ᄅ lord
ת death
צַּ eye
管 foot
FiNer


II. Nouns which double their final consonant.

关 garden





III. Other nouns suffer no change.




```
XV. DECLENSION OF NOUNS.
```

Nouns with the feminine ending $\pi_{r}$.
i. With Kamets or There in the penult.

ii. From Segholates.


iii. All others.

 יִשׁיצּוֹת
 Nouns with the feminine ending 5 .


 וֹרְבְקוֹת יוֹנְקוֹת

צִבְרִית Hebrew-woman
שִִבְריה

מַּלְכּת
ַַלְבְּיוֹת

XVI. Paradigm of Nouns with Suffixes, $\$ 49$.

Singular.

Sing. 1 c. my "


2f. thy " 4 "

Bf. her " ${ }^{\text {On }}$ "


Plural.
Dual.


Sing.1c.my " בְּzְ


Bf. her "
Plur. 1 c. our " "َ


3 m. their " ${ }^{\text {an }}$ "

XVII. Numerals, §51.

Cardinals.


## Ordinals.

| First | ר ר | Fifth |  | Eighth |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Second |  | Sixth |  | Ninth |
| Third |  | Seventh |  | Tenth |
| Fuurth | רְבִיצִי |  |  |  |

## XVIII．Inseparable Prepositions and Vav Conjunctive，§52．

Primary form，
Before vowelless Consonants，
Before Gutturals with Compound Shiva， Before monosyllables and accented syllables， With the contracted article，

the corresponding short rowel． the rowel of the article．
＊Also before the labials $\Xi, ~ ฉ$ ，and $\Sigma$ ，but $!$ before vowelless Yoda． ＋With the interrogative

The Preposition ipa，He Interrogative，the Article， and the Interrogative phi．

Before strong consonants， Before vowelless consonants and strong gutturals，


[^1]Inseparable Prepositions with Suffixes．
Singular．
lc．

af．年
3 m．该
Bf．

誏
is
ต⿰㇇⿰亅⿱丿丶丶⿱⿰㇒一乂。


T


1785


Plural．

1 c．
nm．

3 m．
3 f．


ค


24
XIX. The Accents, § 15.

DISJUNCTIVES.
Class I. Emperors.


*13. Pāzêr
14. Karnē Phārā.
$\left(^{\mu}\right)$
( ${ }^{98}$ )

ตฺ ำ

16. Geresh
17. G'rāshayim
*18. P'sík

Class II. Kings.

Class III. Dukes.

Class IV. Counts.
 conjunctives. Servants.


## XX. Consecution of Accents, $\$ 19$.



The accents in parenthesis are liable to be substituted for those that precede them. Thus in the train of Silluk or Athnahh occupying the upper horizontal line of the table, if T'bhir is preceded by one Conjunctive, it will be Darga or Merka; if by two, the second will be Kadhma or Munahh; if by three, the third will be T'lisha K'tanna.
$10$

Date Due




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$$

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[^0]:    Princeton, August 22d, 1866.

[^1]:    ＊But with a disjunctive accent commonly

